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WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1873.

[No. 3.

REV. WILLIAM McLAIN, D. D.

It is not possible for us at this time to speak at any length of this excellent man, who, born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 8, 1806, died, after a life filled with usefulness and honor, in Washington City, February 13, 1873. Among the good works with which he crowned his days, by no means the least important was his activity in the cause of African Colonization. His first labor in behalf of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was rendered in 1839, during a temporary agency in Virginia; and December 18, 1840, began those continuous efforts for its promotion which, we regret to announce, have just ceased forever. To his remarkable energy and untiring industry is the Society and Liberia largely indebted for the success which they have attained.

Dr. McLain had long been the victim of pulmonary disease, and though confined to his room and bed for several months, he continued to discharge many of the duties of the trust for which he was admirably qualified until within a few days of his death. He suffered with unvarying patience, always cheerful in spirit, and with no doubts to cloud his faith, no fears to damp his courage, and no self-will to disturb his acquiescence in that of his Lord and Saviour.

The funeral of Dr. McLain was attended February 15, at the First Presbyterian Church in Washington City; and though the day was unpleasant and threatening, the President and members of the Executive Committee of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY and many others were present, with whom he had long been identified in extended Christian and philanthropic services. The sermon on the occasion was by the Rev.

Dr. Sunderland, and was an able and merited tribute to the memory of the deceased. A copy has been requested for publication, and we hope to present it in the next REPOSITORY.

Extract from the Minutes of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, at a Special Meeting held at their Rooms in Washington, D. C., February 14, 1873.

"The meeting was stated to be called in consequence of the decease of the Rev. Dr. McLain, which took place at his residence in this city early on the morning of the 13th inst. Whereupon, on motion, it was

"*Resolved*, That in the death of the Rev. William McLain, D. D., this Society has sustained a loss of no ordinary character; for in him were centered such rare qualifications of mind and business skill as peculiarly fitted him for his position as Financial Secretary and Treasurer, while his thirty-two years' connection with the Society has been marked with the most faithful and energetic efforts for its success.

"*Resolved*, That his purity of life, earnestness of purpose, and untiring industry, merit the respect and the gratitude of this Committee, and of the friends of Africa.

"*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the deceased we will attend the funeral in a body.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon our Minutes, that a duly attested copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be printed in the AFRICAN REPOSITORY."

APPLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

Nearly three thousand of the people of color have emigrated to Liberia since the war, under the auspices and at the expense of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and the demand upon it for passage and the means of settlement continues steadily to increase. Among the applications received during the month of January, 1873, was one with a roll of 239 names from Hawkinsville, Georgia, many of whom, it is said, have "sold out, so as to be ready to embark in May." Another is from Wilcox county, Georgia, in behalf of a company of some 200, who wish to go in the fall. Fifteen families, comprising 92 persons, living near Valdosta, Georgia, earnestly plead for passage in November. A party at Micanopy, Florida, ask to be sent by the first vessel; the leader writing that he had just returned from his Annual Conference, where he "would not

take an appointment this year," as he intends to "receive his next appointment in the Republic of Liberia."

Other applications for passage are under consideration by the Society from colored people in Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Colorado, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York; thus showing that colonization is a natural and instinctive feeling in the African mind. The applicants are all self-moved. Their expressed desire to go is with a view to improve their temporal estate, and to aid in establishing Christian civilization among the native population of Liberia, all of whom are stated to be ready and anxious for agriculturalists and mechanics, and for preachers and teachers to settle among them.

TREASURER OF THE SOCIETY.

It is respectfully requested that remittances be made to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C., he having been appointed Treasurer of the American Colonization Society in place of the REV. WILLIAM McLAIN, D. D., deceased.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1873.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their Rooms in the Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the Chair; and prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., of New York.

At the request of the Board, Mr. William Coppinger consented to act as Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, Mr. Merwin, and Hon. Mr. Parker were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Parker, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., and Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D., of the Corisco Presbyterian Mission, West Africa, be invited to sit as Corresponding Members of the Board.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the reading of the Minutes of the Board, January 16 and 17, 1872, be dispensed with.

A letter was read from the Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary and Treasurer, and also a Life Director of the Society, dated Washington, D. C., January 21, stating that severe sickness prevented him the privilege of meeting with the Board—the first time “but one since the year 1840.”

Letters excusing themselves from attendance on this meeting were read from Delegates S. M. Buckingham, Esq., Po'keepsie, N. Y., January 18; and from Life Directors Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., New York City, January 7; Daniel Price, Esq., Newark, N. J., January 18; and Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Newark, N. J., January 18; the latter stating “It would afford a great gladness to my heart to see the Society receive \$25,000 by a day early enough to fit out a large selection from the numbers eager and fit to go in May. I should be grateful to God for the privilege of being one of fifty to give \$500 each, and will hold myself in readiness to meet the conditions until the 1st of March. Church claims are instant and prospective, and this is my reason for coupling amount and time.”

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the generous offer of the Rev. Dr. Steele be referred to the Standing Committee on Finance.

It was stated that the Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., a Delegate from the New York Colonization Society, was prevented from attending by sudden and unavoidable parochial duties.

The Rev. Dr Maclean, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, presented and read a Report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved; and the roll of Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, with the Life Directors and Members of the Executive Committee in attendance, was completed, as follows:

Delegates Appointed by Auxiliary Societies for 1873.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Luke P. Poland,* Hon. Washington C. Smith,* George W. Scott, Esq.,* Rev. John K. Converse.*

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes,* Dr. Henry Lyon.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D.,* Almon Merwin, Esq., Samuel M. Buckingham, Esq.,* Dr. Theodore L. Mason, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Col. Morgan L. Smith.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

LIFE DIRECTORS PRESENT.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRESENT.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the Society.

Mr. Bradley, from the Executive Committee of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year. He also submitted the Treasurer's Report for 1872, and other financial papers.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Haight that an additional Standing Committee, to be known as the Committee on Education, be raised; and on the question being put, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report and of the Statement of the Executive Committee, with the accompanying papers, as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Chair appointed the Standing Committees as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Col. Morgan L. Smith.

* Not present.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr, Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Dr. Charles H. Nichols.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Dr. Henry Lyon.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to consist of President Latrobe, Rev. Dr. Haight, and Hon. Mr. Parker, to prepare a minute that shall express the sense of the Society at the decease of Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley.

The Rev. Mr. Appleton submitted a letter from the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, dated Philadelphia, January 18, enclosing copy of a correspondence which he recently had with Senator Ramsey, touching the negotiation of a postal treaty between the Governments of the United States and of Liberia; which, on motion of Mr. Appleton, was referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Secretaries and Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Mr. Appleton, Rev. Dr. Chickering, and Dr. Mason were appointed the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, *January 22, 1873.*

The Board of Directors met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Merwin, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on

Accounts, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the American Colonization Society, find the books neatly and accurately kept, and the several charges have a corresponding voucher. In addition to this, it appears that the Executive Committee frequently inspects the Books of the Society, and at the close of the financial year they certify that the books have been correctly kept.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Standing Committee on Education beg leave to report, that the portion of the Annual Report referred to them is of great importance; and in regard to the next Report, they recommend the adoption by the Board of Directors of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to present as full a statement in the next Annual Report as can be conveniently prepared, of the whole educational system of Liberia, embracing the following and like points, viz: The number of schools, their respective grades, studies, number of teachers, number of scholars, average attendance of scholars.

The Rev. Mr. Appleton, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Nomination of the Secretaries and Executive Committee, presented and read the following Report :

The Committee on Nominations recommend the re-election of the following gentlemen as Secretaries and members of the Executive Committee, viz :

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, Dr. Charles H. Nichols, James C. Welling, Esq., LL. D.; the latter in place of the Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, who declines re-election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Special Committee to prepare a minute in regard to the death of Mr. Gurley, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Special Committee appointed to submit a proper minute touching the death of the late much-lamented and highly-honored Ralph Randolph Gurley, beg leave to report: That inasmuch as the resolutions, &c., adopted by the Executive Committee, the article in the AFRICAN REPOSITORY, the notice in the Annual Report, and the Memorial Discourse of Dr. Mason Noble, prepared and delivered at the request of the Executive Committee, form part of the records and documents of this Society, it does not appear to be desirable to make another formal entry upon our minutes touching Mr. Gurley. But your Committee are of the opinion that we owe it to ourselves and to the memory of the illustrious man whom we wish to honor, to take some step which shall perpetuate his memory to future generations, and to lead our children and our children's children to inquire of whom is this the memorial, and what did he do for God and his fellow-men? They therefore propose for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven be appointed, to procure by subscription a portrait or a bust of Mr. Gurley, or a memorial tablet, to be placed in the Colonization Rooms, in testimony of the high sense entertained by this Society of the eminent ability, the lofty character, the life-long services, the unswerving self-devotion, and the Christian heroism of Gurley.

President Latrobe, Hon. Mr. Warren, Hon. Mr. Gregory, Rev. Mr. Appleton, Hon. Mr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Haight, and Col. Smith were appointed the Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted:

The Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, having submitted to this Board certain papers in reference to the subject of a postal treaty between the United States and Liberia, and these papers having been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for examination and report thereon, the Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Board it is highly desirable that an arrangement should be made by which the transmission of letters and other mail matter between the United States and Liberia may be effected at the lowest possible expense and at uniform rates.

2. *Resolved*, That it be respectfully suggested to the Liberia authorities, that the most likely method of obtaining such a result will be a proposal on their part, to the Government of the United States, to form a postal treaty for the two countries.

3. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Postmaster General, and request him to make such recommendations to Congress as he

may deem practicable, for establishing direct mail communication between this country and Liberia.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Liberia Government by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

5. *Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the honorable the Secretary of State for his information, and that he be most respectfully requested to instruct the Minister Resident from the United States in Liberia to confer with the Liberian authorities on the subject above presented.

The following were appointed the Committee under the third resolution, viz: President Latrobe, and Messrs. Warren, Gregory, Merwin, and Rev. Mr. Nassau.

Rev. Mr. Appleton, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted, viz:

The Committee on Agencies find that the Society is greatly in need of the means to carry on its operations on a scale so urgently demanded alike by the three thousand (3,000) voluntary and earnest applications by American people of color for passage to Liberia and for homes there now registered; and by the one hundred millions of heathen in Africa, whose benighted condition appeals for missionary aid with as many trumpet-tongues to every enlightened Christian sensibility. As a productive, commercial, and missionary enterprise, the colonization of Africa by colored men and women, bred in the principles of Christian civilization and in the practice of the great arts of agriculture and mechanics, is of more than national—it is of continental proportions. The appropriate agents are ready to engage in this grand work in numbers proportioned to its immense magnitude. The means to carry it forward is all that is now wanted.

If an able, earnest agent in every State and Territory of the Republic should devote his entire time to setting forth, to all classes and in all lights, the magnitude and importance of the work in which we are engaged, we do not doubt that the receipts into our treasury would be increased a thousand-fold: and we therefore beg to add this to the many direct appeals that have been made to the public mind in behalf of our cause. We ask Christian men, benevolent men, commercial men, and statesmen to contribute of their substance to enable us to carry on this work. We can confidently assure them that, in the spread of Christian civilization, in the ameliorated condition of the children of Africa, in the extension of profitable trade, and in our own national aggrandizement, every dollar spent in this work will yield a rich return. The Committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the Executive Committee to continue their endeavors to secure the services of earnest agents to arouse the public mind in behalf of the work of our Society, and to obtain more enlarged means to carry it on.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg leave to report, that some steps have been taken during the year to organize a branch of this Society in the District of Columbia, which will probably be effected at no distant day. Further than this, they simply recommend the indorsement of the report on the subject of last year.

Col. Morgan L. Smith offered the following, and the resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, While slavery was protected by the Constitution of the United States, civil, political, and benevolent motives induced many persons to advocate Colonization, who deem their advocacy of less importance now that the colored people are emancipated; and

WHEREAS, God has given freedom of thought and action for a great and wise purpose to four millions of the descendants of Africa, whose training and physical structure peculiarly adapt them to the great work of civilizing and evangelizing that land; and

WHEREAS, In the purpose of His sovereign will, the time to realize His word may be at hand, "when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God;" therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Board, the efforts of the American Colonization Society must be more earnestly directed than ever to provide increasing facilities for the industrial and educational advancement of the colonists, while the appeal of those desiring to emigrate must be made with renewed energy to the varied Christian churches and the benevolent world, for the means of evangelizing the continent of Africa.

Mr. Bradley, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as touches emigration submit the following report:

There is nothing new and occurring since the last meeting of the Society calling for special notice, except increasing and very earnest applications from or on behalf of useful citizens for aid to enable them to emigrate. The fact seems to be obtaining its proper influence among the colored population, that this Society is no longer in its proper sense a colonization society, but by the establishment of the Nation of Liberia, and the freedom with which citizenship is given to emigrants to that country, the Society has become, to all essential purposes, an emigrant aid society, while, to a certain extent and for certain purposes only, it retains its original powers for colonization pur-

poses. Another prominent fact seems to have spread its influence among the colored people, and that is, that Liberia is exclusively the black man's country, into which no white man can intrude, except as a stranger or as a denizen.

These two prominent and material facts are working most favorably among the colored people, while the question of labor and their present condition in this country co-operate with these, and lead them to inquire for and seek this better land.

Misapprehensions of fact, and we have great reason to fear willful and malicious misstatements of fact, have long interfered with and obstructed the beneficent operations of the Society and tended to retard emigration, and especially the emigration of educated, Christian people, such as would carry with them skilled labor and machinery adapted to a new country, so abundantly supplied with mineral and vegetable products, which only need the hand of man and development by multiplied labor to compete successfully with the markets of the world.

The true condition of things is gradually appearing, dissipating the mists of prejudice and correcting the false representations of the enemies of the Society; and this is being daily spread before the colored people by published letters, written by intelligent emigrants, which, reaching the communities where they were known, and carries conviction, not only of the truth of their statements, but of the freedom from prejudice or party considerations.

To these influences in great measure are to be attributed, that at this time there are upwards of three thousand applicants to this Society to aid them in efforts to reach this growing State.

What shall we say to awaken an interest and arouse the benevolence of every Christian heart, to enable us, by their contributions, to take these people thus stretching forth their hands and appealing to us for aid?

Colonization was a success. It has planted a nation where, under general laws, enacted by the people, the rights of every colored man are securely protected. Religion spreads her mantle over it. Morality, equal at least to that of some of the States of this Union, cements the bonds of society. Education, carried to all, is elevating the whole people. Commerce is spreading her sails; and the earth is made with little labor to yield superabundant returns to supply the ever-increasing demands of commerce.

But the Colonization Society has not completed its mission. It is to build up and people this State, not with the vigorous energy of the Caucasian race, unfitted for the extension of a nation thus founded and yet in its gristle, and in which their energies, except in rare and noted cases, sink in death; but with those who, bred in the school of the white man, imbued with both his vices and his virtues, are formed by nature to live and thrive in this region, so deadly hostile to the white race.

We need emigrants—active, intelligent, educated, Christian emigrants—to fortify the bulwarks and extend the boundaries, until, like the tidal wave in this country, they shall stretch eastward across the continent of Africa.

Time and all experience show the absolute need of emigrants, not under the name of colonists, which seems to have given offence, but as emigrants, to do this work.

We do not deem it advisable to suggest any scheme for the collection of funds to enable the Society to receive and give passage to the present applicants. That properly belongs to another Committee. But we cannot refrain from the decided expression of the opinion that, if these facts are brought home to the judgment and conscience of Christians throughout the land, the spirit of charity and the love of Christ will lead them to combined efforts to raise the necessary funds.

And we submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the Executive Committee to take such prompt and active measures as will at the earliest period spread through the country such facts touching the need of more and better emigrants to build up and enlarge the State of Liberia, and more active efforts of Christian love and charity for the relief of those now seeking to emigrate to that country.

The appointed hour having arrived for the meeting of the Society, the Board took a recess, and after a few minutes resumed its session.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Appleton, it was

Resolved, That this Board sincerely sympathizes with our Financial Secretary and Treasurer in his present infirmities, and deeply regrets his inability to be present at the Annual Meeting of this Board, trusting that he will soon be blessed with improved health and strength.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Rev. Dr. McLain by the Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally, that in their judgment there was no additional business in the papers referred to them calling for action at this time.

Hon. Mr. Warren, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following Report ; which was, on motion, accepted and approved :

The Committee on Finance beg leave to present their Report : In the present need of the Society, where there is so much for it to do beyond the means at hand, the Committee do not find that they can add anything to the report adopted at the last Annual Meeting. All measures that can be devised for the raising of money should be adopted. The Executive Committee will un

doubtedly adopt every expedient for supplying the necessary means to carry on the great work.

The Committee would especially call attention to the liberal offer made in the communication of Rev. Dr. Steele, proposing to be one of fifty to contribute the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000.) It is very desirable that this noble offer be availed of, and that the number be made up in time.

The Committee look forward with hope to the proposed application to Congress for aid to this Society, sufficient, with the means it may obtain the more readily from private benevolence, to establish direct mail communication between this country and Liberia, from which a more frequent, regular, and speedy passage of those anxious to emigrate thither will ensue. It is singular that so practicable a scheme has been so long delayed. The country has already suffered greatly by the loss of commerce with the Western Coast of Africa, which other nations have taken almost entirely from us. But it is not too late to regain our prestige, and to foster more intimate and also more profitable relations with our own Colony, now the independent Nation of Liberia.

When this shall be done a new era will have dawned upon our enterprise. All doubts of the permanent good effected by this Society, and of the necessity of its continuance for the accomplishment of still greater good, will vanish.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Appleton, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to our President, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided on this occasion.

Resolved, That our thanks be tendered to the Secretary, for his efficient and indefatigable services.

On motion, it was

Resolved That after the reading of the minutes of to-day and devotional services, the Board adjourn, to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

ADDRESS BY REV. R. H. NASSAU, M. D.*

MISSIONARY AT CORISCO, WESTERN AFRICA.

Your interest is claimed for Africa, whether you view with the eye of historian, geographer, ethnographer; of merchant, botanist, zoologist; of philosopher, philanthropist, or Christian. With an animal kingdom, in its variety, greater than of any other country: its lion, giraffe, rhinoceros; its ostrich, hippopotamus, elephant, and gorilla, and other animals common with it to other countries. With a flora only just touched; with minerals, probably as numerous as in other lands, hidden by Providence, waiting only the hand of occasion to develop them. There are the diamond fields of South Africa, and the golden mountains of the Kong, at the sources of the Niger.

The "sunny fountains" and "golden sands" of Bishop Heber's beautiful hymn are not a myth or romance; they are and shall be historic. At Accra and along the Ashanti Coast the natives appear with nuggets of gold braided in their hair, and on their fingers and in their ears gold ornaments of their own handiwork, made from the particles gathered in the many streams flowing from fountains in interior gold mountains, around which native superstition has thrown fantastic terrors of genii as of the Arabian Nights, lest the white man should penetrate thither. But the black man shall. Scarcely a homeward bound steamer to England but carries some of this gold as part of her cargo. You have read in Stanley's account of Livingstone's thrilling story the report of the Rua copper mines in Central Equatorial Africa. There are both gold and iron mines behind the mountains of Musardu, back of Liberia. On my own Benita premises, near the Equator, in digging a well for water, it was found so impregnated with iron, that, except for medicinal purposes, it was unfit for use. Across the reef of rocks on the point in front of my house I had often observed a narrow black line, which I had assumed was slate. Picking at it one day with a penknife, I saw it break with a shining fracture, and holding a piece in the fire, it burned as bituminous coal. It was but a narrow vein, no thicker than my finger, and how deeply it may run or how widely it may

* Delivered at the Fifty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, D. C., January 21, 1873.

spread, I do not know; but it was there. I have been told that coal crops out on the banks of the Muni, one of the rivers that empty into Corisco Bay. I have seen and handled the steel-like ringing knives and other weapons of the Fangw tribe, so accurately described by Du Chaillu, made of iron from ore smelted and worked by themselves. With productions—ebony, ivory, beeswax, dyewoods, india-rubber and other gums, and palm oil—from which, unstimulated and gathered only from the narrow seaboard strip as yet developed, is built up, under British monopoly, a rich trade, whose profits have set afloat weekly lines of Scotch and English iron screw-steamers to that West Coast of the Land of the Palm.

Such a country, situate in three zones, has been lying between two civilizations—the old of the East, and the newer one of our West—and touched by them both only for oppression; but awaiting its elevation and regeneration under the arm of God, which already shows itself in the hands stretching out from those civilizations—hands on the plains of Syria to-day, sending the Arabic Bible and tracts and other books to the Arabic-speaking peoples of Northern and Western Central Africa; and hands from these American shores, bearing light and comfort, where once we spread darkness and sorrow.

Africa's elevation shall be by two means—

FIRST. By Christian missions. All along the West Coast, from the Gambia and Senegal, at Sherbro, on the St. Paul's, the Cavalla, at Cape Coast, at Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, on the yellow Niger, at Bonny, at Calabar, on the Benita, at Corisco, on the Gaboon, and in Congo, Christian missionaries have brought to error, Truth, and like the Republic of Liberia have played their part in stopping, better than squadrons on the sea, the slave-trade nearer its sources.

Missions in Africa have, compared with other countries, an advantage, in that the native African is *receptive*. (1) He is so *physically*. My Southern Guinea people are friendly and hospitable. You may go with me into their villages, and although they are all armed with either spear or gun or knife or sword or poisoned arrow, those weapons are not for you. You are looked up to as a member of a superior race. You enter the village public-room of the huts lining the sides of the one

long street, and take the best seat. Even a certain seat, occupied only by the principal men of the family, you may take without offence to them and with dignity to yourself. You will be offered the best of their rude hospitality. You shall not have to ask, "Will you sell a chicken?" or "Will you sell me that plantain?" The chicken will be caught, and the plantain will be cut, and they laid at your feet, voluntarily, apparently as a gift, and you may direct about their being cooked. Of course the next morning, on leaving the village, you will privately give to the "head-man" a "dash" (present) equal in value to about twice what you received. But all this is pleasanter and more hospitable than if you had to bargain and chaffer for entertainment. (2) The African is receptive *theologically*. He has no rigid system of theologic thought to which he is attached, and an attack on which he feels bound to resist. He has his vague, superstitious ideas of witchcraft, to which he clings only so far as they are bound up in customs. The Chinaman meets you with the stolid morality of his Confucianism; the Hindoo with astute logic for his Pantheism. The missionary among those peoples is assaulting strongholds, bristling with guns and bayonets. When I carry my torch into the caves of Africa, I meet only filthy birds of darkness, bats, owls, and evil wings of night, that, bewildered by the light, know not how to blunder out, or out, blunderingly dash themselves in again.

The disadvantages in African missions arise from (1) the *disintegration of nationalities*, by which a great number of tribes are produced. One's influence is apt to be circumscribed. A tribe welcomes us to labor in its limits and gives us rights as guests. But we are practical captives if we attempt permanent residence in or make more than mere itinerations to adjacent interior tribes. Not that the Coast tribe objects to the *Gospel* being carried elsewhere; but with their intense clannishness and jealousy of other tribes—down upon whom they look with contempt and whom they call "bushmen"—they object to their sharing with themselves the honor of the white man's presence and the money that flows in the white man's path. This difficulty is slowly disappearing before our judicious abiding of time, the acquisition of personal influence, and a growth

of new public opinion. An assumed difficulty, arising from the variety of dialects spoken by these different tribes, is but slight. The language of South Africa—as far as travelers' reports of words, names and phrases indicate—are, south of 3° north latitude, all cognate. Most adjacent tribes readily understand each other; and an acquaintance by a foreigner with one dialect enables him, on a few months, or at most a year's residence, in a new locality, to acquire the dialect spoken there.

(2) A greater difficulty lies in the *absence of a responsible native government*. This at first might seem an advantage, in that there is no central power, as in the case of Madagascar, to persecute converts. But the evils that arise to us and to the native Christians from the hand of individual violence, from whose transgressions the anarchy of the country furnishes no appeal for protection, are greater than would flow from the possible opposition of a strong central government.

(3) The disintegration of society—the unformed state of the social relations—the absence of the family, (it cannot exist perfectly where polygamy lives,) are *unfavorable to industry*. I said to one of my church members, "You caught two basketsful of fish to-day; why do you not dry the surplus from your supper, and keep them against a rainy day? Or, why do you not go to the forest and cut a bokume tree and split it into boards? I shall want some in a few months to floor a room. Or, why do you not go and split bamboo and make thatch? I shall want to buy, some time." "My father," he said, (for they call all us gentlemen "father," and all the ladies "mother,") "what is the use? If I work, others will waste my gains. If there are fish in my house, I shall be visited until they are eaten up. If I keep on hand boards, my neighbor who wants to make a door or window, will beg for them, and I dare not say no. If I have a pile of ngonja, (thatch,) every hut in the village has a hole in the roof, and the people will borrow, but never pay. What can I do?" And it is so. I pity the few who desire to economize and are willing to labor. They have no encouragement in a regular system of interchange of arts and manufactures, from which to reap industry's reward.

SECOND. And here comes in the hand of Civilization to aid the work of Missions. The distinction is made only for the sake of discussion; for all that is good in civilization is the outgrowth of the Gospel. And for the share the American Colonization Society is doing in Africa's civilization, I thank you.

Your Society has for its work advantages. (1) It advantageously unites to the Church, the workshop; to the sermon, the tool; to the school-house, the farm. As a Christian missionary teacher, I enforce on my church members the duty of industry as a part of their Christianity. When I take their own bamboo-palm, and show them how to build a better house, or work with their boards to make a better bed, or make a table or chair, I am doing good missionary service. But what I thus attempt to do with one finger, you, whenever you aid Christian emigrants to Africa, do with a mass of fingers. (2) You have an advantage in the *locality of Liberia*. The tribes included within the limits of that Republic are less degraded than those at the Equator. There is the energy of the Krao tribe, speaking the Grebo language, at Cape Palmas. There is no Coast tribe like them for physical development; some of them are herculean in strength. Very few of them have been slaves. They are skillful seamen, and all steamers, while on the Coast, relieve their white sailors by taking a temporary crew of "Kru-boys." They are the porters and boatmen at all the trading stations. Back of Liberia, and even in the streets of Monrovia to-day, are the Mandingoes—spirited, almost semi-civilized in dress and arts, Arabic-speaking and reading Pagano-Mohammedans. (3) Though in some parts of Africa the taint of slavery that would cling to the American negro might, in the eyes of the natives, work to his disadvantage as a missionary alongside of his white associate, this difficulty would not exist at all with his fellow-Liberians, and in other parts of Africa would be counterbalanced by the *advantage for life* which the negro has over the white man in the color of his skin. In saying this, I wish to controvert two extreme statements that are sometimes flatly made, viz, that the white man *cannot live* in Africa, and that the negro *does not sicken* under its malaria. Neither of these statements is unreservedly true. Residence

there is *not* necessarily fatal for the white. The lives of four living members of the Gaboon and Corisco mission, extending over thirty, twenty-eight, seventeen, and eleven years, and of others in other missions on other parts of the Coast, and my own healthful children born there, prove the possibility of living there. But it is accomplished by an amount of care, prudence, forethought and expense not common to most missionaries. I explain the sad list of deaths that mark the history, especially the earlier, of African missions, by reference to the character of dwelling and locality—modes of eating and living—ignorance of disease and mode of cure—by the depression arising from extreme isolation and other causes—and the want of medical attendance. Give us even a portion of the comforts you have—give to our ladies companionship of a female friend, medicine, nurse, doctor, and to us all even a slight knowledge of disease and its remedy, and we *can* live and combat for a term of years the malaria—a malaria from whose influence the negro—not even the native—is not entirely free. The negro of this country, with his Americanized constitution, *does* feel its effects distinctly. Still the fact remains that he can stand it better than I. Give me two men of equal capability and attainment and consecration, one black and the other white; I promptly say to the former, you ought to go first, because, however we may account for it, God has given you a skin which in the nature of things will suffer less than the other. If then asked why I went to Africa, or why I return thither, I reply, that though there be American negroes of capacity equal with their white brother, they do not seem to have the devotion of spirit that consents to missionary privations. I went to Africa for the present stress and necessity. When some of these capable black men shall be baptized with a spirit of consecration, and made willing by God's Spirit to go and do and bear, my work shall be done.

Your Society works under the disadvantages of (1) *the antipathy arising* from some, who, with a memory of the days of slavery, call it an "Abolition" society; and from many of the colored people, (and unfortunately some of the educated class,) who, rejoicing in their new-found political equality, call it a "Deportation" society. This antipathy of the American negro

should be conciliated. The name "Colonization" is unfortunate. You did plant a *Colony* once. But, now that Colony has grown to be a Republic, and stands among the nations of the earth, you are an *African-Aid Society*. Moreover, the American negro is sensitive to expatriation. As much as I, he is American in birth, feelings, associations, and citizenship. But that citizenship, in spite of whatever fraternal feeling you or I may have individually, does not give and cannot give in this country, that social equality without which any man or any race will fail to demonstrate capability or fulfil the highest destiny. The colored man of America will recognize this some day, and will turn to Liberia as his best hope; as once, in days of slavery, it was his only hope; not of freedom, but of political, civil and social equality. (2) The *inefficiency of the instruments* used is a disadvantage. Your Society has worked with, to say the least, materials, for the most part, indifferent. Liberia is a success; but my wonder is, not that in any point she fails or lacks, but that with the poverty of purse, mind, and heart, of the mass of the emigrants, there has been built even the structure we praise to-day. Once, in days of slavery, the Society, in philanthropy, was constrained to aid to Africa and freedom all who applied, irrespective of their character or their influence on the native Africans, or of the latter on them. Now, with the thousands who apply for the benefit of your aid, those who do not wish to go are not invited; and to those who do wish, you will be able to prescribe a moral or educational test in selection.

Let us come then to a new departure! The Missionary Board sends the clergyman as a Christian teacher; the American Colonization Society sends a mechanic as a civilizer. When the Board shall add to the clerical company the mechanic, and when the Society shall see that each emigrant mechanic is practically an exponent of Christianity, then both the Board and the Society shall each accomplish in highest measure the objects of their organization. On that line I see light for Africa, in the future, but not distant.

Light for the future! By river o'er hill,
The promise of good each year shall fulfil;
"We stretch out the hand," shall Africa sing,
Salvation to crave and tribute to bring.

"Spero meliora!"* hear Commerce proclaim,
 We better things trust through a Crucified Name,
 When nevermore purchased thy children shall be,
 And thy harvests respond to the toil of the free.

Free! from the chains Superstition has bound;
 Free! from the stains which thy Vices have found;
 Free! from the Guilt of the innocent blood;
 Free! from the rags thou hast worshiped as God.

Light for the future! o'er mountain and dale;
 Light for the future! by forge and by rail;
 Light for the future! through Church and through State;
 Light for the future; where ransomed ones wait.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the New York Colonization Society, in presenting their third Annual Report, take pleasure in calling attention to two or three features of the Colonization enterprise, which this Branch of the Parent organization have been called the past year specially to observe.

The former reports of this Society referred to the special end secured by economy in the collection of funds.

The Traveling Secretary of the Parent Society, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., in addition to his general duties as supervisor of collections throughout the States of the Union, is able at this important financial centre to make such special applications to friends of the cause as are likely to realize most for the objects of Colonization.

During the past year, owing to the occupation of the public mind with the Presidential election, it has not been possible to hold as numerous public meetings as in years past; and this Society, as other societies dependent on public charity, has been somewhat more limited in its receipts than in former years. The statement of the Treasurer, however, will show that much has been accomplished, even amid counter-claims; while the Board have the satisfaction of assuring the public that no diminution of the collections made is required for a special Agent.

*Motto on the coat-of-arms of the British African Mail Steamship Company.

In another aspect, the Board have occasion to congratulate the friends of African Colonization. By the present arrangement for sending out emigrants, new colonists are occasionally brought to New York; they are visited by reporters of journals which control public opinion throughout the entire country; and new impressions of the worthy character of the people sent to Liberia, and of their high aspirations in their mission to the land of their ancestors, are beginning to prevail. This was specially illustrated in the case of the one hundred and fifty emigrants from Georgia, sent out but a few weeks since. The reporters of the leading papers seemed to vie with each other in visiting the emigrants, seeking interviews with all parties concerned, collecting and publishing important facts, and giving the public correct information as to the expedition. The history of the Parent Society was traced, and its entire work was commended in a spirit of candor and even of eulogy; the comfortable houses on deck, furnished at so cheap a price, were commended; the provisions so liberally made, both by the Liberian Government and the Colonization Society for the colonists on landing, were stated; while the influence of the Colony in banishing the slave-trade from the Western Coast, and the mission of the interior settlement at Arthington, to which the expedition is in part designed, in extending Christian civilization to Central Africa, are set forth.

The Board have reason to congratulate this Society that their indirect influence, almost without exertion on their part, renders efficient such an agency for the general cause.

It is again worthy of remark, that the enterprise of one of the reporting agents of a leading New York journal, in the exploration of Central Africa from the Eastern shore, prompting, as it has, the Government of England to initiative efforts for the suppression of the slave-trade on the Coast, has brought into favorable contrast the amelioration and persuasive influence of Colonization in Africa by Christian natives, which it has been the privilege of American philanthropy to inaugurate from Sierra Leone to the mouth of the Niger. The public press are perceiving and noting this quiet leaven, constantly thrown in by each expedition sent through the American Colonization Society; and English capitalists, quicker to appre-

ciate its power and promise than American philanthropists, are availing themselves of it by loaning the Liberian Republic funds for the construction of interior roads. The English and American public are beginning to awake to the fact, that a network of exploring and commercial enterprise is encircling the African Continent, and piercing it at every point, which will make, not Liberia alone, but every point on the entire Coast, more eager than even now to receive the intelligent and Christian laborers which American enterprise is well ready to spare for the building up of the African Republic, and the civilization of interior African tribes.

This Board cannot close this report without mention of the great loss it has sustained in the death of its first President, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, LL. D.; in reference to whose decease commemorative notice was made by the Society at its meeting April 8th, 1872. The fact that such a man, esteemed over the world as one of its greatest benefactors, not less as a Christian philanthropist, than as the noblest of inventors; the fact that such a man gave his pious heart, his comprehensive mind, and his liberal hand to this Society in the richness of his age, is a sufficient testimonial of its pure aim and high mission. May his mantle fall on one who may be permitted to realize the fruition of what so many have labored for as a faithful promise.

Your Board cannot close this report without allusion, also, to the loss experienced by all the friends of African Colonization in the death, during the past year, of Rev. R. R. Gurley, so long Secretary of the American Colonization Society. As the man whose enlightened philanthropy gave so great success to the enterprise; as the active agent whose sage culture and Christian urbanity commended it to statesmen of all parties, and to citizens of every section; and as the Nestor whose single life has been associated with the entire progress of the Liberian Colony, both America and Africa have lost one of their purest, truest, and best benefactors. His name will be to the future African nationality, fostered by his sacrifice, a watchword for generations.

ARRIVAL OF OUR EMIGRANTS.

Letters received from Liberia announce the arrival of the barque "Jasper," at "Monrovia, January 1, with the passengers she took on board, all well." The Jasper sailed from New York November 21, with one hundred and fifty emigrants, sent at the expense of the American Colonization Society.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

The Directors of the Colonization Society have resolved to urge the Government to establish a line of steamers to Liberia. We hope they will succeed. The Society sent out last November one hundred and fifty colored people, selected from about three thousand voluntary applicants. Many of the latter are now pressing their request to be sent with the next semi-annual expedition in May, and are anxious to know at once if they can go, in order to guard against making arrangements which may prevent their going at all. At least one such expedition has been sent out every year since 1820, with an average of three hundred and eighty per year. A large proportion of those sent out—sometimes one-half the adults—have been professors of religion; and, as a general thing, they have been "the cream of the colored population of the South," as General Howard characterized those whom he aided in sending when at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The result is a Republic—modelled after our own—now recognized by the great Powers, with all the necessary civil and religious institutions, a congress, courts, churches—some fifty—schools, a college, and the press, all in good working order, in the hands of colored men; a population of six hundred thousand, mostly gathered by the emigrants from the native tribes; a people prosperous in their various pursuits and professions; an area about three times as large as Massachusetts, with a sea-coast equal to that of New England; and a productive soil capable of supporting fifteen millions of people, which area can easily be extended into the interior with the progress of civilization. The number of emigrants sent out is 14,825. The Society has also given homes to 5,722 recaptured Africans, freed by the United States Government.

The work has been done under great disadvantages, with very limited means, and for a period against very bitter and active prejudice. It has, however, been well and wisely done. It was of God that such a man as RALPH RANDOLPH GURLEY gave to it the energies of his life, so able, so cultivated, so laborious, so patient, so combining supreme devotion to an

idea with calmness, caution, and good sense in its pursuit, and Christian faith and benevolent impulse with a genius for practical legislation.

The Republic, by its successful self-government for over a quarter of a century, has gained for itself a place in the brotherhood of nations. It has extinguished the slave-trade along six hundred miles of coast, and is now employing its power for the extinction of domestic slavery in Africa. It has settled the problem of the black man's capacity for all the duties of citizenship. It furnishes a refuge from that bitter prejudice which slavery begot, and which will be so slow to die. It opens all the avenues of emolument and honor to the strong-minded and aspiring, and will enable many a father to rejoice in giving his children what he did not have himself—a good start in life. It furnishes the best basis for the evangelization of Africa, the climate proving fatal to the white man. It is itself an intelligent Christian nation, which comprehends both its duty and its interest. The Government favors missions as a policy, as well as in grateful recognition of its own Christian origin. Six mission societies have missions there, and employ its citizens in the work. Successful explorations are being made into the interior both by the Churches and the Government.

Although the Society has given a free transit to the emigrants and sustained them with food, shelter and medicine for six months after their arrival, or until they could get their lands under cultivation, and has always given them land enough for their support—since 1866 ten acres to single individuals and twenty-five to families—and has met all its own expenses at home and secured a valuable building in Washington for its business and for rent, it has done all this, during fifty-four years, at a grand total of less than three millions of dollars, or at an average of \$51,519 per annum or for \$135 each for the nearly fifteen thousand sent out and the over five thousand seven hundred recaptured Africans. At how small a cost has a nation been born and reared—a nation so full of great hopes for Africa and for the black man the world over!

But has not the time fully come when the Society should not be allowed to labor alone? The overthrow of slavery has removed the prejudices which hampered its operations so many years. North and South can now judge it dispassionately on its own merits. The Society at present cannot send out one-tenth of those who wish to go. It was, doubtless, a wise Providence that has hitherto hampered and restricted its operations. The Republic must have time to develop its power to assimilate. But it has reached a stage when greater things are possible; when Providence is plainly indicating greater things for Africa; when steadily increasing numbers are eager for the advantages

of the colored Republic, and when it can safely receive all who may wish to go.

It is our citizens who have founded this nation; we are its mother country, we have an interest in it that none others have. It is working out our ideas and reproducing our institutions on that mighty continent, the whole of which is predestined to Christianity and civilization. We can do for it, and through it, what no other nation can. In return, it can render us essential service in the elevation of our own colored citizens. It can, moreover, through commerce, return to us vastly more than it has ever received. We trust that Congress will receive the proposals of the Colonization Society in a proper spirit and with enlarged views.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION IN LIBERIA.

The present seems to be a proper occasion to call attention to the condition of this interesting Republic. The twenty-fifth anniversary of its independence has just passed, and the tenth of the inauguration of a National College in Monrovia. This has been long enough to have had the experiment of a free government and a well-ordered college tried; and the success which has attended it leaves no reasonable ground of apprehension of failure in respect to either of these. It is hardly too much, however, to say that the success of either must depend in no small degree upon that of others. The Republic needs the aid of the best education which it can have to conduct its affairs, and can no more maintain itself without a sufficient number of educated men than England or our own country could do.

We propose, therefore, to say a word upon the subject of Liberia College, as we are confident there are few in our country who are aware of what is being done through that to accomplish what the friends of Colonization and Christian missions have so much at heart—the civilization of Africa. Before doing that, it should be remembered that Liberia is the only door that is open for access to the interior of that continent, or for reaching the unconverted millions which have, for centuries, been dwelling in heathen darkness, or, at best, in the condition of semi-barbarous races. The settlements along its borders have hardly penetrated beyond the localities in which they were first placed, while the interior is, to this day, little better known than the outside regions of another planet. Another fact has been settled, that to introduce Christianity or civilization into this region, agents must be sent there to stay and live among them, to teach them by word and example the arts and condition of civilized life. This cannot be done by white

men. The experiment has been tried. It is the black man alone who can live in that climate, and the native of the country has, in this respect, a decided advantage over the immigrant from America.

We hear a great interest expressed by the people of this country in the condition and future of the four million descendants of Africa who are scattered through the United States. Appeals are made for the means of educating them, and nothing which benevolence can do is neglected to give the measures which promise to elevate and improve their condition. Nor has this scheme of improving the colored man been confined to our own citizens. A year or two ago the country was agitated with the project of adopting half of a foreign island, inhabited by that race, as our own, and making them citizens of our own Republic. And if there is this genuine philanthropy excited for the black man upon this Western Continent, is it to be believed that the people can be indifferent to the hundred millions who have been left for centuries in barbarism, if they are made to understand that these, too, may be reached and civilized, if they will only make use of such means as Providence has placed in their hands? One of these means is the Liberia College. It has been in operation ten years. It has become a recognized institution. By the aid of a more liberal endowment it has a sphere of active usefulness that is well-nigh boundless.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSION.

Our mission work in Africa dates back to 1821, when Lot Cary and Colin Teage went out to commence work in that country. In the distribution of the missions resulting from the separation of the North and the South, in 1846—a distribution governed chiefly by the preferences of the missionaries in the various fields—Africa gradually fell into the hands of the Southern Board. Owing to the embarrassments growing out of the late civil war, the Southern Board were unable to continue their support of the mission, and an appeal was made to the Missionary Union. In 1869 we resumed work in Liberia, in the hope of gradually working out among the heathen population. Aid has been rendered to many feeble churches, a training school has been opened at Virginia, for the education of preachers and teachers, and Rev. Jacob W. Vonbrun, a native Bassa, and an influential man among his tribe, has been aided to build a chapel and school house at Vonbrunville. The progress of the Gospel has been somewhat marked in some

quarters, and we are looking for a large ingathering at no distant day. The following letter is from Rev. J. T. Richardson:

Call for another Church.—In the vicinity of Louisiana there is a call from the native Congoes for the organization of a church. The call is so loud and constant, that it cheers the hearts of all who are concerned in the salvation of the teeming thousands of this land.

From every point in this field of missionary labor and hard toil the indications are cheering. The heathen are calling daily for the Gospel, and for laborers to come and abide among them to teach them and their children. "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few."

The Training School.—The training school under my care is progressing finely, and it would gladden your heart, if you were here, to witness what is being done.

We have just closed a protracted meeting at Monrovia. There have been no visible marks of the Holy Spirit up to this date, such as I could wish—only two native boys, one of the Bassa, and the other of the Vey tribe, who are deeply concerned for the salvation of their souls. The Vey boy has related his experience to me, and I am rejoiced when I say, he is a "sinner saved by grace."

A Work of Patience.—It is not to be expected that the heathen of this land can be civilized and Christianized in a day; it is a lifetime work. Yet there has been and still is good being done among them. We are advancing, slowly, but surely, on the camp of darkness, and the glorious light of Zion is spreading far into the interior, causing the sons of the forest to look and live.

The Missionaries and their Fields.—At Cape Palmas, Rev. H. W. Moulton is engaged constantly among the tribes in the vicinity, with success, besides his pastoral labors in the church. At Sinoe, the Revs. Isaac Roberts, John Huff, and John Robinson are successfully laboring among the tribes in their vicinity. At Grand Bassa, Upper Buchanan, Rev. James M. Horace, pastor of the church, is preaching regularly to the surrounding tribes with success. Rev. Mr. Vonbrunn is doing a great work at Bexley and its vicinity. He has a fine day and Sabbath school, with good attendance. At the head of the Mesurado river is Rev. I. L. Baxter, who is laboring among the Congoes and natives encouragingly. The station on the South Beach has just lost its missionary, Bro. Worrell; he departed this life in the triumph of faith; so this beautiful station is without any one to keep up the standard so successfully raised. It has a fine day school, and should be supplied at once. The Virginia station and its vicinity is supplied by Bro. Josiah But-

ler and myself; the work here is progressing well. Bro. Butler has to preach also to the natives and Congoes in the vicinity of Caldwell. At Freemansville, on the southeast bank of the St. Paul's river, about three miles back from the river, so great an interest is manifested in the Redeemer of sinners, that I have been compelled to request Bro. Butler to give as much of his time to them as he possibly can. At this place there are nineteen hopeful converts waiting to follow the Lord in the way of His commandments. At Clay-Ashland, Bro. G. W. Walker is laboring with entire satisfaction to the church, and in its vicinity. At Louisiana, two of the students of the training school are laboring alternately every Sabbath.

At Carysburg, Bro. Carr is laboring most encouragingly. At Grand Cape Mount, Bro. Stephen Huff is laboring with much success; eight or ten souls are waiting my visit to be baptized. In the city of Monrovia I have to labor but very scantily, on account of my other calling; yet there is a young brother who acts for me when I am called away.

B. W. Lloyd, a licentiate, at a station fifty-three miles north of Edina, called "God's Grace," is employed by seven Kings of the Kie country to teach their children. He commenced about three years ago his work as a teacher, and has a school of forty-two pupils, many of them adults. All but ten of them are hopefully converted, and others are anxious. Nine of them can read the Bible. A Sabbath school also is maintained. "The heathen are Gospel hungry, and longing for education, but cannot obtain it by their own means."

The church at Lower Buchanan have erected a house of worship, which is nearly completed. The branch church at Congotown has stated preaching, also a day school, "which is highly appreciated by the Congo brethren."

At Robertsport there is a day school and a Sabbath school, numbering seventy-four pupils.

At Jacobstown the Christians are desirous of having a regular church planted, and also a school.

The preacher at Clay-Ashland reports that the surrounding tribes are willing to hear the Gospel. There has never been a greater interest manifested by the heathen population than at the present time. Two young men are studying, and bid fair to be useful. Scholars attending the Sabbath school, 60; teachers, 5.

The missionary in Vonbrunsville reports: "We have more work in this field than we can do. We have a school of fifty scholars, which I am teaching. I am superintending the building of the chapel, besides the usual preaching among the people and prayer meetings." There are four recent converts.—*Baptist Missionary Magazine.*

WEST AFRICA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Whilst it is difficult to estimate the number of souls brought within the influence of this Mission, their condition, as a general thing, is low. The obstacles in the way of the intellectual and moral elevation of the different tribes along the Coast are many, but truth is making an impression, and already numerous changes in the right direction are seen. The Mission was strengthened in the early part of the year by the return of Rev. C. De Heer and his wife, and then by that of Mrs. Reutlinger, who had formerly labored at Benita and Gaboon. She was accompanied by Miss Jones. The latter is stationed at Gaboon, and the former at Alongo Station, Corisco. Rev. S. L. Gillespie has been transferred to Evangasimba, on the island. The staff of laborers was reduced by the return of Dr. Nassau and Miss Nassau. They hope, in time, to resume their cherished work. The Elfe has been of great use to the laborers. The interest at Gaboon, which was developed the past year, has continued to some extent. Several have been enrolled as members of the church, and still more remain in the Catechumen class as applicants for church privileges. Instruction has been given in the Training School, and religious services have been held at all the stations. Belonging to this Mission are six missionaries, eight female missionaries, of whom four are unmarried, one ordained native minister, and three churches, with a membership of 130.

Whilst the Mission in Liberia is in part among Christians who have chiefly emigrated from the United States, it is also for the heathen, who form the larger portion of the population of the Republic. Among this class some of the laborers are at work. More should, however, be attempted, both in direct Evangelistic labors and by means of education.—*Presbyterian Missionary.*

From the Home and Foreign Journal.

LIBERIA MISSION OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST BOARD.

Bro. B. P. Yates, at Monrovia, sends a very urgent appeal for the African mission. It is to be hoped that what he says will awaken new interest in that important field.

It was a new *era* then in the history of our missionary operations, and one fraught with hopeful auguries, when the Southern Baptist Convention, in resuming their operations here, at once pushed boldly into the interior, and planted the standard of the Cross eighty or one hundred miles from the Coast. And the few missionaries that were employed, were mostly occupying stations not only in purely heathen districts, but at points

which were central and influential; and which, in all past missionary efforts, had never been occupied.

The stations on the Mechlin river at Little Bassa, at the head of the Junk river; Gray's District, at Taylorsville and Phillipsburg, are all of the greatest possible importance. These, at least, ought not, for one moment, to be suspended or abandoned, even if it is found necessary to their undisturbed maintenance to curtail the salaries of the missionaries occupying them. The station at Taylorsville deserves particular mention, on account of special effort put forward by the teacher there, Miss Early, both in erecting a school-house, by her influence with the county people, and in the erection of a dwelling-house, which the natives put up, furnishing the materials themselves and labor at one-half the usual price, which shows the deep interest taken by these people to establish a mission there. A most unusual and interesting feature in this station is the female element. There are fifteen pupils in the school, seven of whom are girls. It is most difficult to obtain native girls at mission stations on this Coast. Miss Early has succeeded in collecting seven promising girls, and her skill in the native language, and her interest and zeal in the work, give promise of very interesting results. It would be a great pity to turn these girls loose, and subject them again to the tender mercies of their heathen training. Bro. Gibson, who began at Zeo Town, could effectually occupy an important point a little nearer in, where for several years the people have been most importunate in their application for instruction.

Liberia is an off-shoot from the United States, principally from the *Southern States*, and three-fourths of the people who laid the foundation of the Republic were from Virginia. We have succeeded, by the grace of God, in establishing a nucleus of civilization and Christianity here. We are a feeble people; but, providentially, our influence among the aborigines, for hundreds of miles, is greater than that of large European colonies on the Coast. The whole interior is accessible to us. "The fields are white unto the harvest." The people are calling from every direction to us for assistance, and any retrograde movement now in our attempts to take possession of the *land* would be very sad. We cannot do this work unaided. We must call upon our wealthy brethren and friends in the United States to help us.

May God direct the deliberations of the Committee; and may the indications of His providence enable them to conclude not only to continue and expand the mission in the future, but to prosecute their operations *now*, without any suspension.

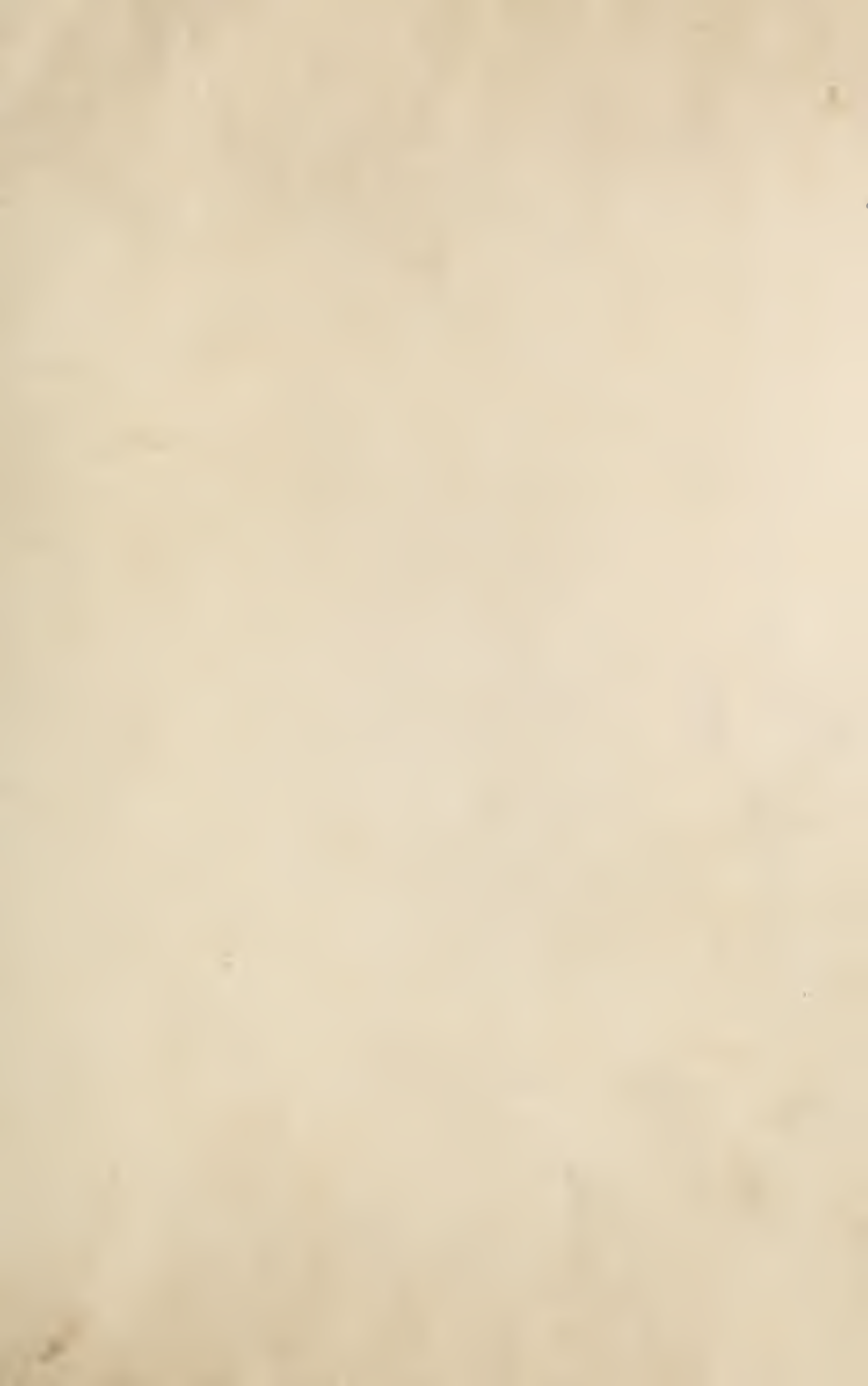
I remain, yours, in the bonds of the Gospel,

BEVERLY P. YATES.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January, to the 20th of February, 1873.

MAINE.		McKeen, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Schenck, J. H. Stevens, ea. \$5..	50 00
Bangor—Dr. T. U. Coe.....	\$5 00		100 00
Mill Town—Mrs. Sarah D. Stickney.....	4 00		
	9 00		
VERMONT.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Vergennes—Legacy of Mrs. Ann E. F. Smith, by J. D. Vermilye, Esq., executor.....	500 00	Philadelphia—Edward Coles.....	25 00
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (186.60.)		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Orwell—Col. Cong. Ch., \$20; Mrs. Ira Young, Miss L. Root, ea. \$10.....	40 00	Washington—Miscellaneous.....	480 09
Pawlet—Col. Cong. Ch., \$12.05; G. S. Harmon, \$15.....	27 05	GEORGIA.	
Berlin—J. Edwards Perrin.....	10 00	Augusta—Rev. Robert Irvine, D. D., by Robert Campbell, Esq....	10 00
Enosburg—Mrs. R. S. Nichols, \$10; T. P. Baker, \$5; Dea. S. H. Dow, Dea. Geo. Adams, B. H. Rice, ea. \$3; F. R. Perkins, G. S. Fessett, cash, H. J. Baker, ea. \$2..	32 00	OHIO.	
Enosburg Falls—Col. Meth. E. Ch. Sheldon—D. D. Meade, \$5; Dr. A. M. Brown, A. Keath, ea. \$2.....	8 55	Cincinnati—Rev. John F. Wright, to const. himself a L. M.....	30 00
Benton—Mrs. Anna M. Howard..	9 00	INDIANA.	
	10 00	Terre Haute—Chauncey Rose, Esq.....	5,000 00
	636 60	CANADA.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$82.00.)	
By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$190.00.)		Montreal—Wm. Molson, \$30; S. B. Scott, William Muir, E. V. Moseley, ea. \$10; H. A. Nelson, James Mackey, F. Matthewson, E. Lyman Mills, ea. \$5; Rev. Dr. Wilkes, \$2.....	82 00
Boston—Peter C. Brooks, \$100; H. S. Chase, S. D. Warren, Abbott Lawrence, ea. \$20; Mrs. E. B. Bigelow, \$15; Isaac H. Cary, \$10; a friend, \$5.	199 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
NEW YORK.		MAINE—Bangor—Dr. T. U. Coe, to January 1, 1874, \$1. Mill Town—Mrs. Sarah D. Stickney, to January 1, 1874, \$1. Belfast—S. R. Libby, to March 1, 1873, 75 cts.....	2 75
New York City—New York Colonization Socy, Almon Merwin, Esq., Treasurer.....	285 26	NEW HAMPSHIRE—Claremont—James Upham, to Jan. 1, 1874, by Rev. J. K. Converse.....	1 00
Malone—S. C. Wend.....	30 00	VERMONT—Enosburg—Dea. S. H. Dow, to January 1, 1874, \$2. Dea. Geo. Adams, to Jan. 1, 1874, \$2. Proctorsville—Chas. F. Barrett, to Jan. 1, 1874. Ludlow—H. M. Albee, to January 1, 1874, by Rev. J. K. Converse.....	6 00
New York City—Robert E. Anthony.....	5 00	CONNECTICUT—Wethersfield—Mrs. P. S. Wells, to Jan. 1, 1874.....	2 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt., (\$332.00)		GEORGIA—Augusta—Rev. Robert Irvine, D. D., to Jan. 1, 1874.....	1 00
New York City—Ambrose K. Ely, \$100; Guy Richards, \$50; Mrs. M. F. Tillotson, \$30; Mrs. F. F. Chrystie, \$20; Wm. Dennistoun, I. N. Phelps, ea. \$25; Mrs. Hannah Ireland, \$15; Mrs. Horace Holoen, Mrs. A. E. Maxwell, J. A. Hardenburgh, ea. \$10; K. C. Read, \$5; John Crolius, \$2; Mrs. R. I. Brown, \$30, to cons. Rev. Stephen Mattoon, D. D., of Biddle Institute, N. C., a L. M.....	332 00	ILLINOIS—Chicago—John J. Halsey, to Jan. 1, 1874.....	2 00
	652 26	MISSOURI—Orleans—Mrs. P. A. Ailstock, to April 1, 1873.....	1 10
NEW JERSEY.		Repository.....	15 85
Haddonfield—Sam'l Nicholson... By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$50.00.)	50 00	Donations.....	6,215 86
Camden—Judge Woodhull, Peter L. Voorhees, ea. \$10; R. Bingham, Judge Carpenter, Thos.		Legacy.....	500 00
		Miscellaneous.....	480 09
		Total.....	\$7,211 80





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